

PRISONER ATTACKS AND CUTS LEO FRANK

THROAT WAS SLASHED BY WILLIAM GREEN WHO WAS SERVING LIFE SENTENCE.

RECOVERY IS VERY DOUBTFUL

Flow of Blood From Wound is Finally Stopped—Green Says He Planned Attack Alone.

Milledgeville, Ga.—Leo M. Frank, whose death sentence for the murder of Mary Phagan recently was commuted to life imprisonment at the state prison farm here and seriously injured by being cut in the throat.

To attack on Frank was made by William Green, who also is serving a life term for murder. Frank's recovery is said to be doubtful.

The attack on Frank, which was made shortly after eleven o'clock, was made from behind, a file knife being the weapon used. Frank's left jugular vein was cut, but neither the spinal cord nor wind pipe were injured.

The attack on Frank was made in the dormitory which the prisoners occupy in common at night. All lights were out at the time. Green is alleged to have had the knife secreted in his prison clothes.

Two convict physicians gave first aid and treated the wound until Doctor Compton, the prison physician, was summoned from his home half a mile away. The three men took 25 stitches in Frank's neck. Dr. H. J. Rosenberg, the Frank family physician, arrived from Atlanta with nurses. He said that while Frank's condition is precarious he has a chance for life.

Mrs. Frank was in Milledgeville at the home of J. M. Burns. She was not told of the attack until after the physicians had finished their work. She became hysterical, but later was calmed and was taken to the prison hospital.

The cut extends from the front of the neck around the left side to almost the middle of the back of the neck. Neither the windpipe nor the spinal cord is hurt, but the jugular vein is partly severed. The physician's greatest fear was that some of the stitches might slip, causing more loss of blood.

Green said, when taken from solitary confinement long enough to be questioned, that he planned and executed the attack alone. He was not communicative and gave as his only excuse that he "thought it should be done." He said, however, that he regretted his act.

BATTLE IN RUSSIAN-POLAND.

Tuets are Fighting For Control of Lublin-Chelm Railway.

London.—The Russians and Austro-Germans are engaged on several fronts in Russian Poland in desperate battles, the result of which is likely to play an important part on the future of the campaign. The most important struggle is on between the Vistula and the Bug Rivers. The Austro-Germans are fighting for control of the Lublin-Chelm Railway which would be of great value in their efforts to advance on Warsaw. The Teutonic Allies are using vast numbers of men, but the Russians are resisting stubbornly and inflicting heavy losses on their adversaries.

To the north in the neighborhood of Prasnysz, Field Marshal von Hindenburg is conducting just as determined an offensive, with Warsaw as his objective.

Berlin is celebrating the successes gained by von Hindenburg, which are declared by German army headquarters to be of great importance. Meanwhile Petrograd, so far as official utterance goes, shows no discouragement, ment.

Distress in China.

Washington.—Flood waters in China are receding, but distress among the population of the inundated district is increasing according to advices to the navy department from Captain Hough, of the gunboat Wilmington at Shanghai.

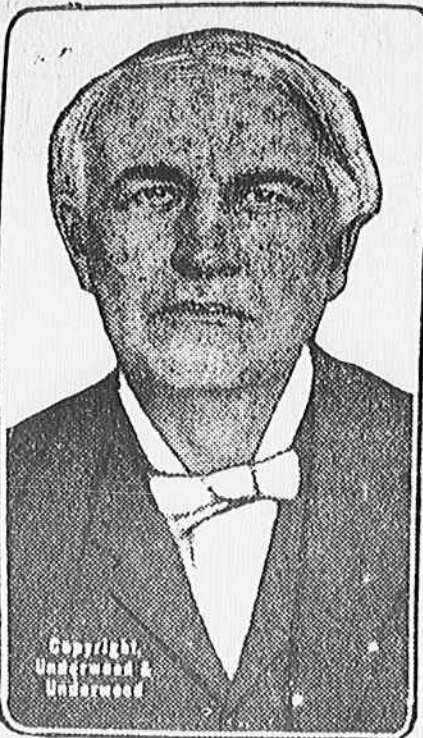
Villa Forces Defeated.

Douglas, Ariz.—After a six-hour battle in Anavacachi Pass, west of Agua Prieta, General Calles, Carranza commander in Sonora, was reported to have decisively defeated Villa troops under General Jose Maria Acosta. The Calles force was said to number 2,000 while Acosta's was reported as half that number. In a message received here by A. Garduno, consul for Carranza from Gen. Calles at Lamerita, 20 miles west of Agua Prieta, the Villa troops were reported as fleeing in all directions.

Verdict in Lusitania Case.

London.—"Torpedoes fired by a submarine of German nationality" caused the loss of the steamship Lusitania and its passengers, according to the findings of the court of inquiry. The court, announcing its opinion, held that no blame attached to either Captain Turner, commander of the vessel or the Cunard line, its owners. "In the opinion of the court the act was done not merely with the intention of sinking the ship but also with the intention of destroying the lives of the people on board."

THOMAS A. EDISON



Thomas A. Edison has accepted the invitation to head the new advisory board of the American Navy.

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT

WANT PAY FOR PRODUCTS SEIZED BY GREAT BRITAIN ON FREE SEAS.

Settlement Offered By Great Britain is Not Satisfactory.—State Department Takes up Work.

Washington.—American meat packers appealed to the state department to demand that Great Britain stop interfering with cargoes consigned to neutral ports and settle for \$14,000 worth of their products now held in prize courts. They charge the British government with destruction of commerce in food products between the United States and other neutral Nations.

After two conferences between the packers and Chandler Anderson, special counselor of the state department, it was announced the department would make representations to Great Britain. The packers will discuss the difficulties further with Mr. Anderson. In a statement outlining their case as laid before the department, they declare that the British government purposely delays settlement of their claim for seized cargoes and that they are not inclined to reopen trade with neutral countries unless they can be assured of delivery of their shipments to ports designated.

"As reported to the packers by their representative in England, Alfred R. Union," says the statement, "the latest terms for the release of cargoes as laid down by Great Britain are held to be so onerous as to be unacceptable."

"In brief these latest terms are:

"That the packers guarantee Great Britain against claims arising out of the detention of ships.

"That the packers guarantee Great Britain against claims of buyers who have bought and paid for large quantities of produce seized."

EFFORTS TO FEED MEXICANS.

General Gonzales Gives Provision Train Right of Way.

Washington.—State department advices from Mexico City reported the train quiet with order prevailing trains arriving from Vera Cruz with food supplies. Stores and banks had not been reopened pending arrangements for currency circulation. Communications between the capital and Vera Cruz by rail and telegraph continued and the Carranza government departments were said to be under process of organization as rapidly as possible. Consul General Shanklin cabled that General Gonzales had given preference to provision trains over troop trains and that arrangements for soup kitchens to relieve the capital's destitute were progressing and that hoped soon to feed from 8,000 to 10,000 persons daily. Additional dispatches confirmed the report that the Carranza forces had recaptured the waterworks from the retreating Zapata army and that there was no danger of a water famine.

Hot in Alaska.

Juneau, Alaska.—Temperatures over southeastern Alaska during the last 10 days have reached a maximum hitherto unknown to the oldest inhabitants. The weather bureau thermometer has registered as high as 90 degrees in the shade, 100 degrees mark has been reached by street thermometers.

Coal Price Bill.

London.—The text of the coal price limitations bill just issued specifies that coal may not be sold at the pit mouth for more than four shillings (\$11 a ton) above the price during the 12 months ending June 30, 1914.

Justice Delaney Dead.

New York.—Justice John L. Delaney of the New York supreme court, died at his home here. He was 65 years old. While a member of Tammany Hall he gained distinction as an orator.

HARRY THAW WINS ANOTHER VICTORY

JUDGE HENDRICK UPHOLDS DECISION OF JURY THAT HE IS SANE.

RELEASED UNDER BIG BOND

Allowed to Go Where He Pleases Under Bond Pending an Appeal. Free From Mattewan.

New York.—Harry K. Thaw was admitted to \$35,000 bail after Justice Hendrick had upheld the decision of the jury which declared him sane. Later Thaw shook off the grip of the law motored down Broadway to the applause of admirers, crossed the ferry at Jersey City, bade the sheriff goodbye and whirled away toward Philadelphia, with his car throwing dust on a procession of automobiles filled with newspaper men under orders to stay with him.

He reached Newark, 10 miles away, about 2 o'clock and stopped for luncheon. A crowd quickly assembled in the street outside the restaurant. They cheered on his exit and Thaw, smiling his appreciation resumed his trip. His announced intention was to motor to Philadelphia, about 100 miles by roadway and there take a train for Pittsburgh. Outside Newark, Thaw lost some of the cars which followed him. Apparently he headed back for New York as a ruse to elude the newspaper men. This created some speculation as he had previously said he wanted to attend a theatrical performance on Broadway and had abandoned the idea rather reluctantly when he saw the size of the crowd awaiting his departure from the court house.

For the first time since he killed Stanford White at the Madison Square Roof Garden more than nine years ago, Thaw was free to go and come as he pleased. When Supreme Court Justice Hendrick who presided at the jury proceedings which ended a few days ago with a verdict that Thaw was sane, announced from the bench shortly before noon that he had adopted the jury's verdict the writ committing Thaw to Mattewan seven years ago automatically became inoperative.

The state's lawyers appealed from Justice Hendrick's decision and Thaw was released in \$35,000 bail pending the result of the appeal. Under the terms of the bond he is to hold himself amenable to the court's orders until the appeal is finally decided.

RUSSIANS ARE PUSHED BACK.

Germans Give Them Little Time to Re-Organize Army.

London.—The Austro-German armies which appear to be working in perfect concert as the result of the German organization are giving the Russians little rest or time to reorganize after their retreat from Galicia.

Simultaneously with the German effort to reach Warsaw, the Austrians have attacked along the Dniester and have crossed that river at several points.

General von Mackensen's army, which doubtless had been waiting for Field Marshal von Hindenburg to move in the north, also has come to life again and fighting has been resumed in Southern Poland.

In fact, there is fighting of more or less severity all along the Russian front except in central Poland, where the Russians are in such strong positions, that in the opinion of military men, it would be impossible to break through.

Mrs. Ellen White Dead.

St. Helena, Cal.—Mrs. Ellen G. White, one of the founders of the Seventh Day Adventists, died here aged 88. She was widely known among members of that denomination and by many she was regarded as their prophetess.

Elks Meeting Closed.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Grand Lodge meeting of the Elks closed, a ball marking the end of the festivities. The new board of grand trustees elected Cary L. Applegate of Owensboro, Ky., chairman.

Liberty Bell at San Francisco.

San Francisco.—Top-hatted reception committees, policemen, station porters and guards were swallowed in a tumultuous throng which gathered to greet the Liberty Bell on its arrival from Philadelphia. The multitude seemed to present a fitted climax to the tempestuous welcome which greeted the bell at every stopping place since it entered California at dawn.

The bell was installed in the Pennsylvania pavilion at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Urged to Purchase Wireless.

Washington.—Government purchase of the wireless control for torpedoes, invented by John Hays Hammond, Jr., probably will be recommended to Congress by Secretary Garrison. The appropriation committee during the closing days of the last congress were urged to provide for securing the new device for coast protection, but no action was taken. Officials of the ordinance and fortifications divisions believe a concealed shore station may absolutely control a submerged torpedo.

DR. J. A. HOLMES



Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, director of the Federal Bureau of Mines, died recently in Denver, Col. He was a South Carolinian.

REPLACE GERMAN DYES

AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS FAIRLY SUCCESSFUL IN EFFORT TO MEET SITUATION.

Many of the Southern Mills Which Expected to Shut Down Will Probably Not Have to Do So.

Washington.—An official of the Department of Commerce was asked what had become of the manufacturers who said three months ago that their mills would have to stop if dyestuffs could not be brought from Germany. The answer was that Americans have gone to making dyes and are succeeding very well. Some of the dyestuffs desired cannot be had but various sorts of substitutes are being used.

The situation outlined in the following forecast has already come about:

"The most important intermediate is aniline. The equipment of a large plant for the manufacture of this product by the Benzol Products Company has been the most important factor in the situation. The output of the works at Frankford and Marcus Hook, in Pennsylvania, is now sufficient to meet the needs of American dyestuff makers. The Edison Company has likewise established a large plant for the production of aniline at Orange, N. J. It is in active operation and will be enlarged."

"The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company of Wilmington, Del., has acquired the large works of the Bayway Distilling Company at Elizabeth, N. J., used for rectifying and preparing pure benzol and toluol, and has arranged for manufacturing aniline from such benzol as may not be required in the production of high explosives."

MYSTERIOUS "PEARCE" LETTERS

Two More Letters Threatening British Ships Are Received

New Orleans.—Two more letters signed "Pearce" in which the writer threatens disaster to British merchant and mule vessels as in the one received by a local newspaper several days ago, were delivered here. One was sent through the mails to a local afternoon newspaper and the other to the chief of police. In both writer demands the release of Hans Halle, a confessed bomb maker, held in connection with the receipt of the first letter a few days ago.

The writer stated that Erich Muenster had "taught his explosives from A to Z and that by one of his own methods he could blow up the most of New Orleans within a few hours. He wrote that he would start at the criminal courts building."

Dr. Holmes Dies in Denver.

Denver, Col.—Joseph Austin Holmes director of the Federal Bureau of Mines at Washington and a widely known geologist, died here of tuberculosis. He came to Denver four months ago in the hope of regaining his health.

Doctor Holmes was 55 years old and was a native of South Carolina. He had been director of the Bureau of Mines since its creating by Congress in 1910. Previously he had been chief of the technological branch of the United States Geological Survey in charge of investigation of mine accidents. His service to the Federal government began in 1904 when he was placed in charge of the United States Geological Survey laboratories for testing fuels and structural materials at St. Louis.

Postoffice Building Plan

Washington.—The treasury department hereafter will construct postoffices and other federal buildings in accordance with the needs and importance of places where they are located instead of spending all that congress appropriates. It long has been a criticism that unimportant places of ten got expensive federal buildings out of proportion to their needs. In some instances expensive postoffices have been built in towns where postal receipts were not sufficient to sustain them.

KAISER WILL PAY FOR NEBRASKAN

ADMITS VESSEL WAS TORPEDOED BY A SUBMARINE AND LIABILITY.

VESSEL WAS NOT MARKED

German Note Says the Nebraskan Showed No Flag Nor Markings of Any Kind Till After Shot.

Washington.—Germany's admission of liability and expression of regret for the German submarine attack on the American steamer Nebraskan, pleased officials here, but it was the general opinion that legal points raised would require the dispatch of a note further to conserve American rights in the war zone. A memorandum stating Germany's position reached the state department through Ambassador Gerard at Berlin.

Legal officers of the American government who examined the German memorandum pointed out that in many respects the case resembled that of the William P. Frye, the American ship sunk by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich. In both cases Germany has expressed regret and has offered to compensate American citizens, but the action of the German commanders has been declared justified. To admit this, officials here say, would establish a dangerous precedent.

In the Frye case Germany contended that it was a fair inference from the language of the Prussian-American treaty of 1828 that an American ship carrying contraband could be destroyed if there were no other way to stop transportation of contraband. The United States objects to this construction of the treaty and in the case of the Nebraskan probably will place on record its view that the attack, even though payment is assumed and regrets expressed, was an illegal act.

THOUSANDS HAVE DROWNED.

Widespread Famine in Canton, China, Involves Millions.

Hong Kong.—Tens of thousands of natives, it is estimated, have been drowned by the floods in the Chinese provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Kiangsi, and the desolation in the devastated districts is terrible, according to the latest reports reaching here.

A fire-swept area of one mile and raging floods are handicapping rescue work in Canton.

The city was in darkness, the water having inundated the electric light plant.

The state department at Washington summarized its dispatch on the flood situation as follows:

"Canton is isolated except to powerful steamers. On Shamen (an island in Canton harbor) the foreign settlement is under 10 feet of water. Thousands have been drowned. Tens of thousands are taking refuge upon the house tops and other high places and are starving."

"Thousands of homes in Canton have burned. American mission property in the region between Canton, Kongmoon and Wu Chow is either destroyed or badly damaged. "So far as is known no American lives have been lost."

Big Fire in Alaska.

Anchorage, Alaska.—Fire destroyed the business section of Valdez, loss \$500,000. United States troops from Fort Liscomb aided in checking the flames with dynamite. No rain had fallen for weeks and the wooden buildings were dry as tinder.

The biggest loss was that of the Valdez Dock Company, placed at about \$100,000. Fifty buildings were burned.

Turkish Lines Captured.

London.—Two strongly held Turkish lines defending the Dardanelles have been captured by the Anglo-French forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula, says the announcement by the British official press bureau.

Bids on Submarines.

Washington.—Bids for 16 new submarines authorized by the last Congress will not be opened until September 29, Secretary Daniels announced a few days ago, in order that two shipbuilding companies which have obtained patent rights to build boats of a successful type now used by two or more of the European belligerents, may have a chance to compete. Mr. Daniels acted, it is understood, upon the strong recommendation of his advisory council, which discussed the matter.

Strike Threatened at Krupp Works.

Geneva, Switzerland, via Paris.—A report has reached Basel that a big strike is threatened in the Krupp Works at Essen, Germany. It is said the union of metallurgical workers and the association of mechanics demand higher wages, because of the cost of living and shorter hours because of the great strain under which they work. The workmen according to these advices are in an angry mood and threaten destruction of machinery unless their demands are granted at an early date.

YORK DEDICATES NEW COURT HOUSE

TRIUMPH OF THE HARD WORKING CITIZENS OF THE WHITE ROSE COUNTY.

FINE BUILDING COST \$85,000

Splendid New Court House Said to Be the Equal of Any in the Carolinas.—Crowds Attend.

York.—In true York county style the splendid new court house, said to be the equal of any in the Carolinas, was dedicated. The ceremony was more than a dedication service. It was a triumph for the zealous and hard working citizens who have made the county of the White Rose the important factor it is in the life of South Carolina.

A crowd estimated at 2,000 people came to celebrate the occupancy of the beautiful building, just completed at a cost of \$85,000. With the exception of Justice Hydrick, who was forced to send regrets, the entire supreme court bench graced the occasion. Joseph T. Johnson, judge of the United States court for the western district of South Carolina, was present. About a score of lawyers from outside York county were present. Prominent citizens of every nearby town were on hand. Every member of the York county bar, numbering about 25, was present.

Moving forward without an untoward incident to mark the perfect arrangement of the program, the dedication was held in the court house before a crowd that filled every available inch of space and utilized windows for seating room and the space outside the chamber proper for standing room.

A noteworthy feature was the number of farmers in town for the day. Favorable weather of late has given the planters a chance to apply some telling strokes and many considered a holiday in order after the effective labor.

The York Board of Trade made a new record for hospitality when it furnished 2,500 lunches without cost to the town's guests. These were served to the visitors by 15 young women and ten young men on the lawn of the First Presbyterian church, opposite the court house.

The dedicatory address was delivered by Eugene B. Gary of Abbeville, chief justice of the South Carolina supreme court. The jurist declared himself not prepared for the splendor of the new court building. Like the queen the Sheba visiting Solomon's temple he said the half had not been told. Praising the industrial progress of York county he paid high tribute to the work being done by Winthrop College, a subject dear to the heart of all York folk. He referred in the most complimentary terms to D. B. Johnson, president of the great woman's college.

Newberry Suffers From Storm.

Newberry.—Newberry was visited by one of the most violent storms in the history of the town. It followed a day in which a record was set for high temperature, the thermometer reaching 102 degrees. Between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening a terrific fall of rain was noted, accompanied by violent lightning and thunder. In one hour the rainfall amounted to 3.20 inches, a record for Newberry since September, 1880.

The sub-station of the Southern Power company and for some time was put in commission. The city reserve was called into use and supplied the town. The heavy fall of rain and the wind severely damaged the crop. The land in many places was considerably washed. No loss of life was reported.

Stand for Scholarships.

Chester.—Twenty young men stood the scholarship and entrance examination for Clemson college at the court house and two stood the University of South Carolina examination.

Continue Study of Pellagra.

Spartanburg.—It is very probable that the Thompson-McFadden pellagra commission will send representatives to Spartanburg during the month of August to study the progress that has been made in finding the cause and treatment of this disease, which has been so prevalent here at times. This commission has through its representatives here spent much time in actual experiment and research after facts about pellagra. Doctors have been stationed in Spartanburg three years.

Build New Steel Bridge.

Spartanburg.—The county expects to let the contracts for six new steel bridges, to be built during the next few weeks. This construction, after completion, is expected to save the county much money on its repair bill. The cost of bridge maintenance in the county is alone \$500,000 yearly. These new bridges will be from 30 to 100 feet long and will have wooden floors at first. According to the plans of the county officials, the wooden floors will be replaced by concrete as they wear out.